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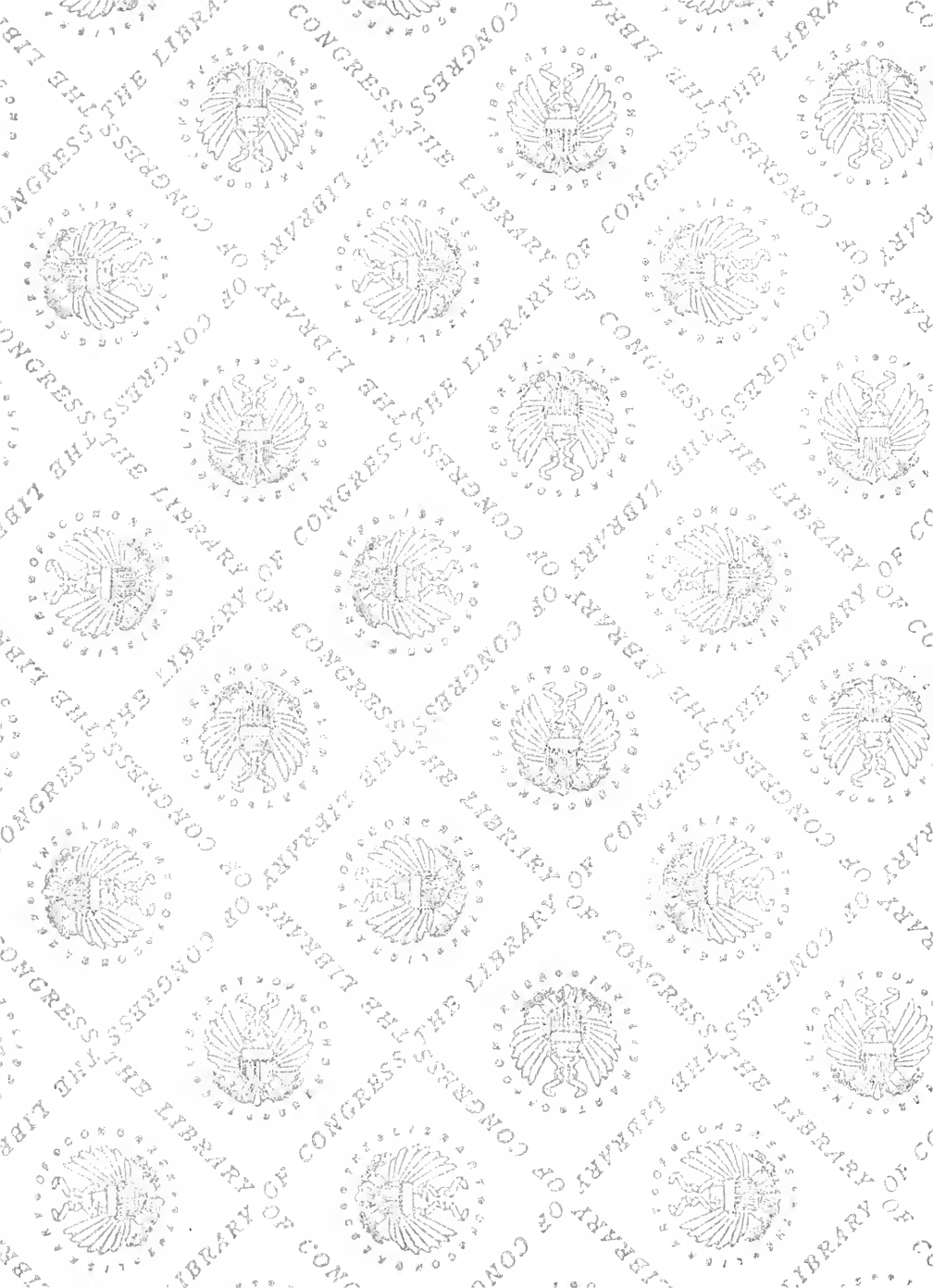
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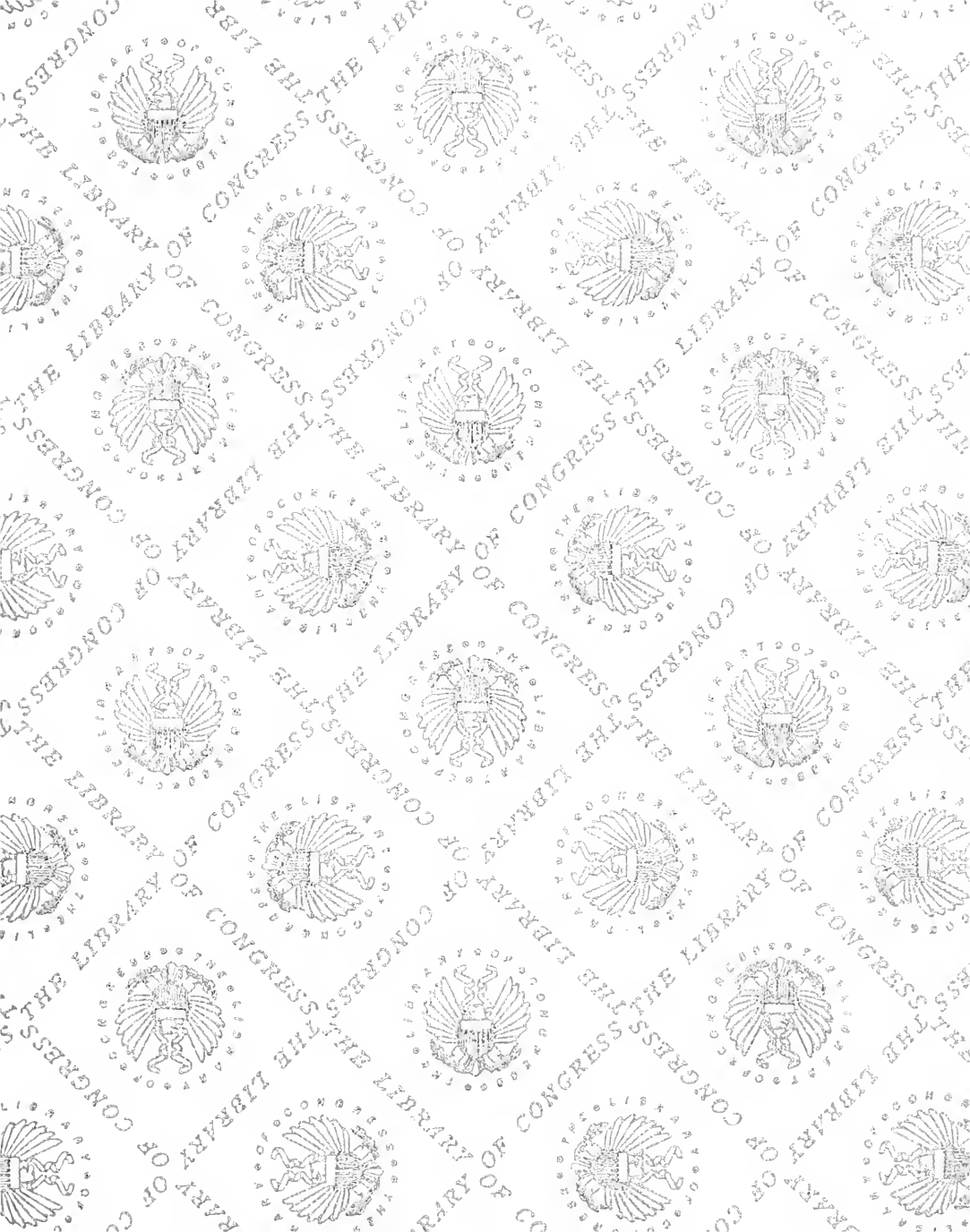
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Lincoln Anniversary  
After Dinner Club  
February the Twelfth  
1912



# The After Dinner Club

Moline, Illinois



## Thirty-first Dinner

Moline Club, Monday, February 12, 1912  
at 6:45 p. m.

### Motto :

You can't tell when knowing a man is going to  
come in handy.

—*Brander Matthews.*

Gold is good in its place; but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

## Menu

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Canape Caviar

Cream of Tomato

Celery

Olives

Dill Pickles

Loin of Pork with Baked Apples

Mashed Potatoes

Asparagus Tips

Glazed Sweet Potatoes

Shrimp Salad

Mince Pie

Swiss Cheese

Salted Wafers

Coffee

Cigars

The plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

*With  
... 11. October of  
1861*



## After Dinner

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Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probable always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

## ADDRESS

“Abraham Lincoln”

MR. JOHN H. HANLEY

Monmouth

Illinois

Our people are fast approaching the point where it can be said that seven-eighths of them are trying to find out how to live at the expense of the other eighth.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

I have found that when one is embarrassed, usually the shortest way to get through with it is to quit talking or thinking about it, and go at something else.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

## Music

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1. March—"National Emblem" . . . *Bagley*
2. Selection—"The Spring Maid" *Reinhardt*
3. "My Beautiful Lady" . . . . *Caryll*  
(From "The Pink Lady")
4. America Overture on National Airs *Moses*
5. Selection from "Louisiana Lou" *Jerome*
6. { (a) "Knock Wood" } . . . *Von Tilzer*  
   { (b) "College Rag" }
7. Medley Overture of Popular Songs *Tobani*
8. "All the World Loves a Lover" . *Gilbert*  
(Song Hit from "Modest Suzanne")
9. Finale—"Star Spangled Banner"

I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

## OFFICERS

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President . . . WM. A. MEESE  
Vice-President . M. R. CARLSON  
Secretary . . . J. B. OAKLEAF  
Treasurer . . . S. M. HOWLETT

### Executive Committee

DR. W. E. TAYLOR, Chairman

### Reception Committee

C. P. SKINNER, Chairman

## Abraham Lincoln

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Born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809.

Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.

He was descended from a quaker family of English origin, residing in the middle of the eighteenth century, in Berkshire County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780.

His father, Thomas Lincoln, settled with his family in Indiana in 1816, and in Illinois in 1830. His mother was Nancy Hanks.

He left his father's house soon after settling in Illinois, and after following many occupations, he was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began the practice of law at Springfield in 1837.

He served first as Captain, and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk War, in 1832.

Was a member of the Illinois State Legislature, 1834-42. A member of Congress from Illinois, 1847-49.

In 1858, as Republican candidate for United States Senator, he held a series of joint discussions throughout Illinois, in which he took a pronounced stand against the institution of slavery. These debates attracted the attention of the country, and in 1860 he was

nominated as a candidate for President by the Republican party.

He received 180 electoral votes, and was inaugurated March 4, 1861. He was the sixteenth President. His election was the signal for the secession of the Slave States of the South and for the reorganization of the Confederate States. Hostilities began with an attack by the Secessionists of South Carolina on the Federal troops at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. On the 15th a call was issued by him for 75,000 volunteers.

He proclaimed a blockade of the southern ports, April 19, 1861.

On September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in States which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.

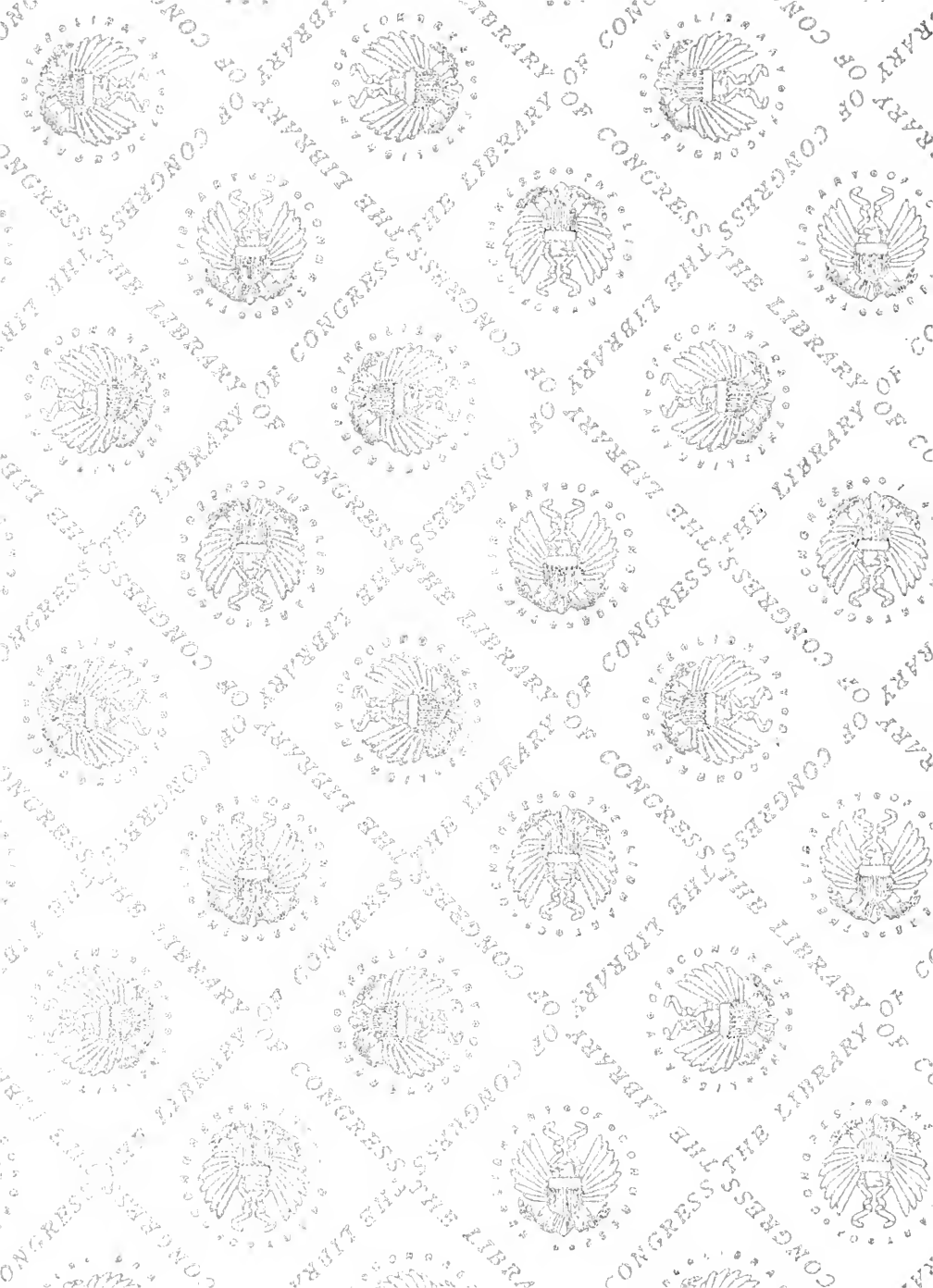
He was re-elected President by the Republican party in 1864, receiving 212 electoral votes. He began his second term of office March 4, 1865.

He entered Richmond with the Federal army, April 4, 1865.

He was occupied with plans for the reconstruction of the South when he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865, and died on the following day at 7:22 A. M.

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